HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section *Printed in Two Sections*

Irrepressible Labor Conflict: Swift moving events of the past week fall into a sharply outlined pattern of labor conflict — as observers in Washington view them. These happenings show a developing (and popular) resistance movement against the power of labor bosses — and particularly against one of the crying evils of the day: compulsory unionism.

(1) In Indiana, Governor Craig, returning home from vacation to assume control of an ugly situation, has declared martial law in Newcastle, where last week labor goons caused a bloody affray with non-striking workers in the Perfect Circle plant. Craig announced he intended to afford military protection to allow the plant to re-open, to permit workers to return to work or to continue to strike, as they wish, and strikers to picket peacefully, but within the law. Reports indicate his policy draws a big majority of support among the people of Indiana. As we go to press, workers are returning to their jobs in the Perfect Circle plant and the state troops have the situation well in hand.

(2) Former Congressman Fred Hartley (co-sponsor with the late Senator Taft of the labor reform act) spoke in Chicago on October 11, advocating a stiffening of the famous law to give workers protection against mass picketing by imported goons (the cause of Indiana disturbances). Hartley cited the CIO riots against the Kohler Company of Wisconsin as well as the Perfect Circle plant case. He urged three remedies: (a) to set up a standard by which local authorities could decide whether peaceful picketing is practiced; (b) to limit picketing to persons who have been working at the place picketed; (c) to give workers the right to sue for wages lost as a result of being kept from their jobs by illegal mass action.

(3) Most surprising development of all: Justice Carroll Walter of New York granted an injunction to a New York woolen concern against picketing of its place of business. The ruling is more drastic than anything handed down in the last 30 years by any New York or Federal court. Walter, in his decision, said that organizational picketing, no matter how peaceful, is unlawful. He said that "labor unions like everyone else must let live as well as live."

Capital experts on labor note that the major issue in both the Kohler and Perfect Circle cases is compulsory unionism — the resistance of a majority of employees to pacts forcing them to join a union, under the "union shop" clauses in labor-management contracts. These two celebrated cases, and the attendant goon violence, have furnished ammunition to the National Right to Work Committee (headed by Hartley) which seeks to expand the "right to work" laws, now in effect in 18 states, barring compulsory unionism. (The Right to Work Committee this week asked the Fund for the Republic to spend some of its money investigating the infringement [by unions] of civil liberties — of the right of individuals not to join unions.)

In the keenly political atmosphere on the Potomac, observers speculate that the Hartley demands for stiffening of the Taft-Hartley Act — coming on top of the dramatic events in Indiana and the court decision in New York — give the "interregnum" Administration a chance to act in a dynamic way. Just before Ike's illness, the Administration had adopted a cool, aloof attitude towards labor unions (the President did not once refer to organized labor in his Labor Day message). Now Vice President Nixon — who in 1953 checked an attempt to modify the Taft-Hartley Act in favor of the labor unions — has opportunity to show his mettle. At any rate, a developing labor situation offers a test to the successful operation of the "business as usual" set-up here, with the President ill in Denver.

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Political Merry-Go-Round: Milton Eisenhower. The presidential boom for Ike's brother apparently has not caught on and the Capital is snickering about the clever play which created it. The story goes that one of Sherman Adams' smart boys birthed the notion, then innocently suggested to some all-too-innocent Washington correspondents that they query certain GOP figures in various key states, to get opinions on whom the latter favored for the succession if Ike took himself out of the 1956 race. The smart boys had already primed some of these aforesaid GOP figures (by telephone) to feed out the name of Milton. The correspondents swallowed the bait — and hence the boomlet. The popular reaction was not too auspicious, then news of the trick leaked out and the boomlet subsided — at least in Washington — amid laughter.

Dewey boom. The boom for the former Governor of New York is largely submerged, but continues to grow among Eastern GOP professionals and particularly among the old Dewey retainers. It will remain covert — say the insiders — perhaps until the convention. The strategy is to push Stassen out in front, since he will, as usual, be easily collapsible later. There is a variant — to push Javits (Attorney General of New York) as the Empire State's GOP favorite son, with — naturally — no serious intention of nominating him. Then, at the last moment, Dewey would be drafted as the indispensable man.

The President's health. A spate of negative talk in this city followed Presidential Press Secretary Hagerty's rather hysterical loss of temper about the news photographer who sought to snap the President from a helicopter. The Capital has remained somewhat skeptical about optimistic bulletins on the President's physical improvement — understandably so, after the run-around policy of handling the late FDR's final illness. There have been revived rumors that President Eisenhower's coronary four weeks ago was not the first, that he had suffered a slight stroke before he entered the 1952 race — a claim that seems to have no foundation.

Knowland. One of the phenomena of the race for the succession is the "play down," by some of the press, of the obvious candidature of Senator Knowland, Republican leader in the Senate. It is the "party line" of the "liberals" in the press and on the air to minimize in every way the strength which the Californian is tapping. Actually, he is privately attracting the keen interest of various former contributors to the GOP funds who have become disillusioned with the performance of the Eisenhower regime. These people include not only the never-reconciled Taft supporters but also those whom Sherman Adams and the White House crowd have offended in various ways. At the same time, the Senator, an opponent of appeasement of the Reds, has quite a following among the McCarthyites and is speaking widely to audiences of this complexion throughout the country.

● The Democrats are now engaged in a complicated — and comical — game of nomination "musical chairs." Bowing with excessive politeness to Adlai, they are laying the groundwork for getting rid of the now fly-blown 1952 nominee (as forecasted in HUMAN EVENTS on July 23, 1955). One lever for this operation is Kefauver who, it is expected, will beat Adlai in the first state primary (New Hampshire), thereby signalling Adlai's demise. This preview recalls how the Tennesseean hastened Truman's retirement in 1952, by a Kefauver victory in the same state primary. Leaders feel confident that they can count on ditching Kefauver later — and then can put over Harriman as nominee. (The wealthy New Yorker is said to be prepared to spend $4 million to promote his nomination and election.) The big problem, however, is how to get rid of, or rather effectively muzzle, "give-em-hell" Harry. Democratic leaders reportedly recognize that the strident and unpopular ex-President is one of their greatest liabilities.

Lee of Utah: Governor Lee won nation-wide publicity last weekend by his act of protest against the Federal tax collector and the Federal Government. The Utah Governor based his refusal to pay Federal taxes on his personal income on the ground

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that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to spend his money to support or aid foreign nations. Lee wants to make a test case in the civil courts, and is prepared to pay the penalty of 6 percent interest if he loses the case as finally judged. He chose this method to dramatize and bring home to the average taxpayer the problem of the Federal income tax.

Our correspondent in Salt Lake City reports that the Governor received several thousand letters and wires within the first few days of the public statement — and only three expressed criticism, the rest supporting his stand. The Democratic Party in Utah attacked Lee for not "obeying the law," but their stand has boomeranged against them, while even the usual local critics of Lee take his side. He is reported to justify his position on the ground that it is necessary to "awaken the people" to the evils of Federal taxation. He is said to believe that, just as any municipal, county or state taxpayer has a right (and often uses it) to protest and bring the tax-collector to account, so he should be free to cut the Federal tax-collector down to size. The magnitude of the public and favorable response, by letter and telegram, to his gesture, says our correspondent, convinces the Governor that he has tapped a great undercurrent of popular revolt.

For America: The Ford-backed Fund for the Republic, a left-wing organization, enjoys tax-exemption from the Treasury, although that division of the Government refuses this privilege to a patriotic organization. Treasury action against For America, a patriotic and constitutionalist group, startled the Capital. For America is represented here by General Bonner Fellers and devotes its activities to educational efforts in defense of the Constitution. It applied to the Bureau of Internal Revenue a year ago for tax-exemption and recently this application was turned down by the Bureau on the grounds that For America engaged in political activities.

The group has avoided backing any specific legislation, save that for the Bricker amendment, an action which — it is pointed out — does not constitute "political activity," for constitutional amendments are not considered as legislation.

One glaring disparity in this affair has set Washington buzzing. Many here note the curious fact that — while banning For America — the Bureau of Internal Revenue continues to grant tax-exemption to such highly political organizations as The Atlantic Union Committee, the American Association for the United Nations, and the American Heritage Council (receiving funds from the left-wing Fund for the Republic); also many others of a left-wing or internationalist complexion.

Full Employment: Dispatches from abroad report a fantastic situation in Sweden — where trade union leaders are actually urging higher taxes to be laid on employers so as to prompt the latter to resist higher wage demands by workers.

Here is the background explaining such a topsy-turvy move, which is characteristic not only of Sweden, but also of Denmark. The Scandinavian countries for some decades, as is well known, have gone all out for the welfare state philosophy in government. But continuous inflation and the deterioration of the currency has been causing deleterious effects both on the businessmen and the workers. Hence, trade unionists — long enthusiastic for welfare state legislation — now are backtracking and reconsidering the "Middle Way" policies of Government.

Particularly, the full-employment policy of the welfare state zealots — by producing what economists call "over-employment" — is obviously not working out to the interests of the wage earner, indeed is defeating attainment of its objectives. Thus, inflation is causing a Danish balance-of-payments crisis, yet the Government cannot stop inflationary wage hikes, given the official welfare-state policy. Hence, there arises the case of factory workers in a Danish plant recently renouncing a wage rise to which they have been entitled in line with government policy. Somewhat the same situation apparently exists in Sweden, where — as stated above — trade union leaders somewhat surprisingly want higher taxes on employers so as to em-

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bolden the bosses to resist excessive wage demands by the rank and file of the workers.

The Stockholm correspondent of the Swiss paper, *Neue Zuericher Zeitung* — reporting this interesting situation — points out a fact readily observed also in the United States: that, under full employment conditions, employers' resistance to continuous wage demands proves to be very weak (note Ford's surrender to Reuther last spring). This — it now appears — is characteristic of Scandinavia as well as of the U.S. and Britain also, and it additionally explains why Danish factory workers and Swedish socialists running the trade unions are now turning veritable somersaults.

Hitler: Facts about Hitler's macabre death, his sex life, etc., tumbled out in the press during the past week just as an interesting book, *Hitler*, by Otto Dietrich, the Fuehrer's press chief, was published (Henry Regnery Company, $3.95). Dietrich, a former German newspaperman, contributes a great deal of hitherto unpublished information about the strange and fatal character. Just now, some facts which he sets straight about Hitler's relations with German capitalists offer a corrective to the Marxist and "liberal" version so long accepted in our "liberal" press.

Hitler, Dietrich says, never received anything more than negligible financial assistance from German big business, until after he had taken over power. The stock line of the Marxists and liberals has been always that Hitler was a "Fascist" and anti-labor and his rise was helped by Ruhr industrial magnates. Dietrich — who was intimately associated with the Nazi leader's politics — destroys this legend with much testimony. Hitler and his movement were supported mainly by contributions from little people and by the box office receipts of his theatrical Nazi meetings. People paid to hear and see him talk.

"Looking back and seeing the thing as a whole," writes Dietrich, "I believe I am justified in saying that, granting everything else that may be said against him, Hitler never allowed financial considerations to affect his decisions. The industrial barons did not buy him and bend him to their will. Far from it. On the contrary, he slowly but surely *imposed his will upon business. He fitted business* into a planned economy and placed it under absolute government control, which in the long run would only smother all economic initiative and which culminated in a total war economy." In short, the name of Hitler's party — The German National Socialist Workers Party — was no accident or mere window-dressing. And so Hitler takes his place in history besides Peron and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Perhaps Walter Reuther may be added to these if the future turns out that way.

U.S. Day: J. Bracken Lee as Governor of the state of Utah has recognized October 23 as "United States Day," not as "United Nations Day" — which the internationalists throughout the country will hail. The United States Day Committee (P. O. Box 353, Tulsa, Oklahoma) asks all Americans to "prayerfully observe" this occasion and to display the Stars and Stripes.

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Article Section

EDUCATION'S ARMAGEDDON

By CONGRESSMAN RALPH W. GWINN

THE KEY BASTION of the American heritage — the public schools of the states — is now beleaguered. For more than a quarter of a century, Communists, Socialists and even well-intentioned Americans have hammered at Congress to subsidize our public schools. Year after year, witnesses have appeared before congressional committees harping monotonously on the same false premise that the states and local communities were unable to meet their school needs. Up to a few months ago, Congress had always firmly rejected this plea and refused to imperil the local autonomy of the public schools.

In the last session of Congress, this wall of legislative resistance was finally breached. For the first time, a bill to authorize federal aid for school house construction was reported out of a House committee, although it was not acted upon by the House; it got lost in the adjournment shuffle. In the coming congressional session — now only a few months away — there is the gravest danger that this bill may pass. Should that happen, the way will be opened to shift control of our public schools from the 48 states and the more than 63,000 local school districts to the ever growing Washington bureaucracy. Those plotting for the socialist state here will then have acquired the means to insure its triumph.

The basic technique employed alike by Communists and Socialists to undermine a free society such as our own is the corruption of its educational life. Indoctrinated children can eventually supply voting power guaranteeing ultimate extinction of the free franchise. Freedom trapped by the democratic process is an old story in history — witness how Hitler came to power. Already some of our institutions of higher learning have become virtually Marxian laboratories for brainwashing the minds of the immature and unsuspecting. But to Marxians, the public schools are of far greater importance than colleges and universities.

From the ages of six to eighteen, the public schools mold the minds of many more future voters than does higher education. "As the twig is bent, so inclines the tree." Lenin recognized this when he wrote "Give us the child for only eight years and it will be a Bolshevik forever." So in America (where violent revolution has little chance) the supreme objective of all varieties of Socialists has been to gain control of our public schools. They know that if, in sufficient numbers, the minds of American youth can be "bent," the democratic process can be relied on to efface the American heritage peacefully and within the framework of Constitutional forms.

HOW DEADLY this revolutionary strategy is may be more easily grasped by picturing the electorate of the Republic as a reservoir whose principal feeder stream is the public schools. If the feeder stream is contaminated, pollution of the reservoir will be rapid. Since the beginning of the New Deal, it is estimated that more than 42,000,000 children passed through the public schools. That is more than *two-thirds* of the total number of voters in the

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last presidential election. And these *forty-two million* were *fed into the electorate in little more than twenty years.*

With literally hundreds of thousands of teachers in the public schools, it might seem an impossible task to corrupt the system. But the generalship was not to capture all the teachers — or even a sizeable number of them. A very small number — only a part of the mentors in the social sciences — could do a devastating job. It is in social science classes that young minds can be "bent" to collectivism. Thus today, only a *tiny fraction* of all public school teachers and officers are in the business of warping the minds of their pupils. But much of this mind twisting (and the damage has been great) would have been impossible but for the cooperation of the National Education Association (NEA). Its activities are focussed on the teachers and administrative officials of the public schools.

The NEA handbook (1953) states that it has "490,000 individual members, 950,000 affiliated members, 66 state organizations, 4,434 affiliated associations, 29 departments, 14 headquarters divisions and 23 committees." This handbook also confesses to the monopolistic power of NEA when it declares that NEA is "the only organization that represents or *has the possibility of representing* the great body of teachers in the United States." NEA's annual income is estimated to be in excess of $5,000,000. In petitions filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Sons of the American Revolution charged that NEA "has acquired a virtual monopoly over the courses of study and educational programs in the public schools" and that "it attempts to dominate the thinking and to formulate the policies of the entire teaching profession."

The intellectual bias of NEA is a long story involving many propaganda facets of a vast nationwide machine. I can cite only a few among many: (1) NEA propaganda has praised Socialism and socialist organizations, preached the inevitability of "collectivism," exhorted teachers to promote the new order and even had a good word for violent revolution. As far back as 1934, the Proceedings of the NEA contain a forthright plea ("Education for the New America") for the nationalization of our basic industries. The 1935 Yearbook of NEA's Division of Superintendence ("School Administrators") repeated this plea ("Preface to a New American Philosophy of Education") and emphasized the class struggle doctrine of Marx ("The Teaching Profession and Social Policy"). Its 1936 Yearbook states that "no understanding of Russia, or of the problem of world peace, is possible if we start on the assumption that Russia is still the 1917 land of bloody Communist revolution."

The 1937 Yearbook of the Division of Superintendence describes Earl Browder (then head of the American Communist Party) as "an able and restrained radical," quotes liberally from the writings of Stuart Chase (apostle of Socialism) and states ("Processes of Social Change"), "Religion is still based upon supernatural assumptions and other worldly considerations. . . . Morals are purely a derivative from this supernaturalism and partly a protective device for the economic wrong-doings of the leisure class. . . . Above all, we proceed upon the assumption that our economic life should be conducted for the profit of the few rather than for the service of the many."

There is also the statement: "The present capitalistic and nationalistic social system has been supplanted in but one place — Russia — and that change was effected by revolution. Hence the verdict of history would seem to indicate that *we are likely to have to depend upon revolution*

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for social change of an important and far-reaching character." All this, of course, is undiluted Marxism. It is addressed to the school Administrators of the nation.

(2) In 1945 the *Journal,* official publication of NEA, endorsed Henry Wallace's *Sixty Million Jobs* (a blueprint for Socialism in America), calling it the "most important book of the year" and urging that it be put "in every library and made part of the required study of every high school and college student." (3) NEA has promoted school texts and educational pamphlets which have sneered at the Constitution, approved the Court-packing plan of President Roosevelt, rolled the drums for socialized medicine, public housing and public power, flayed private enterprise and advocated the nationalizing of industries. The most recent school texts promoted by NEA urge that the child be rescued as quickly as possible from the injurious influences of parents and the home (more Marxism) by lowering the age for admission of children to the public schools.

(4) NEA has been a tower of strength for *progressive education* (described by J. B. Matthews as "Communism's opportunity") which has produced so many children practically illiterate in reading, writing and simple arithmetic. It has striven successfully for the elimination of sound courses, such as history, and the substitution of others in "social studies" or in "life adjustment"— fifth graders discussing "Human Rights," or teenagers, the merits of Supreme Court decisions or the causes and cure of unemployment. This has enlarged the opportunity to imprint the philosophy of collectivism on young minds. A recent Scripps-Howard newspapers' survey reports that "almost half of the nation's high schools no longer have formal courses in geometry, physics and chemistry" though the great need of national security is for more persons trained in "basic science." While "our accredited colleges turn out fewer than 25,000 engineers a year, the Russians produce 50,000" and if public school pupils are given such "little encouragement to study basic science courses, they are not likely to go on to advanced ones." (5) NEA has been in the forefront to establish federal aid to the public schools.

NEA's "liberal" bent is more easily understood and seems quite logical when it is realized that for many years (up to 1952) its top administrative officer (Executive-Secretary) was a man who urged President Roosevelt to *nationalize* the credit agencies, basic industries and utilities of the nation.

OTHER FACTORS than NEA present dangers to our educational system. The most important of these is federal aid to school construction. Through such aid, those making war on American institutions see a time-saving way to consolidate their gains in the public schools and extend them to complete success. The Supreme Court has held that, what the federal government subsidizes, it may control. The "liberals" know that federal subsidization of the public schools will end up with a bureau in Washington possessed of the power to dictate curricula to the schools.

If you think this farfetched, look at what has happened to vocational education in the states. In 1916, Congress enacted the Smith-Hughes Act to give federal aid to state vocational education. The framers of the Act solemnly declared that "nothing has been more carefully safeguarded in this bill than the autonomy of the states in the matter of (vocational) schools." Today even a casual glance at the numerous regulations governing federal grants for vocational education clearly reveals that the "matching funds" of the states are under the complete dominion of the U.S. Office of Education. This agency can dictate the

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kind of vocational project, the manner in which it shall be taught, the amount to be allocated to teachers' salaries and administrative expenses. Finally, everything state authorities do in vocational education mut be reported periodically to the U.S. Office of Education (notoriously under the influence of the radicals during the New Deal) — a factual gestapo system to keep the states under observation.

It is obvious that state autonomy in vocational education has already died a natural death under federal subsidization; the same fate awaits the public schools if Congress yields on the bill for federal school construction aid.

At bottom, the present agitation for this bill is a pure hoax. Its supporters base their entire case on a premise that is *simply not true:* inability of the states to finance their school needs. The 81st Congress (1948-50) appropriated $3,000,000 for the Office of Education to make a national school facilities survey. The survey (1952) estimated that some 28 billion dollars would be necessary for the next five years to provide adequate school houses. The intimation was clear that federal aid was inescapable. This misleading survey, it is believed, influenced the President to propose federal aid in February, 1955.

But the survey has now been discredited. It relied on professional school administrators who were inclined to make extravagant estimates because of their personal interest in the matter. Furthermore, such persons were in no position to know the financial capacity of the states. It was admitted in the record of the hearings that no school boards, taxpayers' groups or state fiscal officers were consulted. Yet the survey indicated that there was not a single state which did not require federal school construction aid.

Several states refused to participate in the survey. Fiscal authorities of other states have since repudiated its conclusions with respect to their own states. Finally, the U.S. Office of Education (now headed by an Eisenhower appointee) admitted that there was *no state which could not meet its school house needs.* This discredited survey is, however, still dangerous. The very groups which furnished its deceptive data are likely to dominate the White House Conference on Education scheduled for December. An attempt will likely be made to revive this discredited survey, although the hearings before the Education and Labor Committee of the House confirms the conclusion of the Office of Education that there is *no state unable to pay.*

The states are already busy building schools to take care of all needs without federal aid. School enrollment has risen 20 percent in the past five years. But state expenditures for school houses have increased from $500,000,000 in 1948 to $1,000,000,000 in 1950 and to $2,000,000,000 in 1954. For the first three months of 1955, they are 16 percent greater than for the same period in 1954.

The truth is that the demand for federal aid to school construction is nothing but a New Deal proposal with its usual hidden purpose to promote the Socialist State in America.

Mr. Gwinn is serving his sixth consecutive term as Representative from the 27th Congressional District of New York. He is a member of the House Education and Labor Committee.

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